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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE DETERMINATION of Congress not to enter upon general business during the present session, but to restrict its action to such supplemental legislation as will make plain the intent and meaning of the Reconstruction Acts, meets with almost unanimous approbation. It has, indeed, been suggested that the condition of affairs with the Indians was so perilous as to render enactments in relation thereto indispensable; but the fact that the President, in response to the joint committee of the Houses, stated he had no communication to transmit to them, would seem to indicate that ample provision already exists to meet any exigency likely to arise in that direction. One western journal of prominence has demanded a revision of the tariff to conform to the necessities of domestic industry; and it is noteworthy that this journal, last year, was warmly enlisted on the Free Trade side; but, then, its conductors would probably disclaim all pretentions to stability, and frankly avow their preference for the sensational as a means of enhancing their own revenues. Some members of Congress, who wish to inaugurate a Mexican policy, either of executions or confiscations, or proscriptions, are impatient of limitations; but the bulk of the people applaud the action of the House, in refusing to enter on other business than that which specially called them together.

But it will be well for Congressmen first of all to get a perfect view of the difficulty they have assembled to remedy. When the Reconstruction Acts were passed, they had no idea they could be construed as they have been. The Military Government Act, in particular, did not seem to admit of different explanations. The Democratic members fully concurred with the Republican ones, in anticipating its meaning; and the President agreed with both. The newspapers of the country, North and South, took the same view of the requirements of these laws, while differing widely as to the necessity or expediency thereof. But scarcely had Congress entered upon its recess before legal ingenuity was brought to bear to find under the words of those statutes a meaning that was not in the words themselves. A system of interpretation, recondite and arbitrary as that of the Alexandrian theosophy, tortured the words until the desired meaning was extracted from them; and by this interpretation the laws were actually ignored and set aside.

It seems to us that the authors of most of the supplemental projects so far brought before either of the Houses, have not properly considered this point. By MR STANBERRY's system of exposition, most of these new bills would be as readily set aside at those already on the statute books. So long as that gentleman shall be left at liberty to put his quiddits in place of the laws, the existing statutes are as good as any fresh ones that may be devised. So carelessly prepared measure will meet the case.

MR. WADE has felt the necessity of making a personal explanation touching his Lawrence speech. He attempts to explain what he said, or intended to say, but leaves a most indefinite impression on the public mind. He further charges the newspaper reporters with either mis conceiving or mis representing what he did utter. This expedient will avail little with journalists, for they know full well that reporters almost invariably catch the spirit of the speaker, and even preserve his peculiar forms of expression. Often they present the speech to their readers in a more creditable form than the speaker did to his hearers.

Mr. Chandler, on the contrary, has not called for any revision of the extravagant speeches he made during the same trip. So far as appears, he is determined to stand by his commitments. The fact is there seemed to be a rivalry between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Wade to see who should go farthest in extravagant inculcations. That Mr. Wade, upon reflection, is disposed to back out, is to his credit. It would have been better, however, if he had fairly withdrawn the obnoxious opinions, instead of attempting to escape responsibility for them by attributing carelessness or something worse to the reporter of his speech.

THE intelligence of the execution of Maximilian created a profound sensation throughout Europe. Young, cultured and chivalrous, he was as highly respected as a man as he was honored as a prince. His unhappy fate seems to have touched the Imperial family of France as sorely as that of Austria, for the reason that Napoleon was chiefly instrumental in prevailing on him to undertake the Mexican enterprise.

That Maximilian could have retired from Mexico in safety with the French troops is manifest. Why did he not? At least three solutions are offered to the mystery. By some it is conjectured that his personal relations with the French Marshal were so unpleasant that he resolved to incur the most serious hazards rather than be indebted to his protection for security. By others, it is surmised that, in common with most reigning princes, he was kept in such complete ignorance of the popular feeling that he thought it prudent to trust the chances of an independent movement. By still others, it is believed that he was actuated by a manly impulse to win the respect of his enemies by a display of rare constancy and heroism. It is quite possible that all these motives combined to produce that tragic closing of his career which will stand conspicuous in Mexican annals to the end of time.

THE Government has made out a most conclusive case against Surratt. The new evidence sheds a flood of light on the connection of his mother with the transaction, enough to silence all candid persons who hitherto inclined to think she was unjustly condemned. But no evidence has been adduced that enlarges the circle of conspirators, so as to include Mr. Davis or other members of the Confederate government.

THE BOSTONIANS fully appreciate the free baths in operation in their city. Nearly two hundred thousand baths were taken during the month of June, an increase of seventy-two thousand over the corresponding month of last year.

TO-NIGHT, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, a christian farewell will be tendered the Revs. DRS. DENHAM and HALL, members of the British delegation to the Presbyterian Churches of this country.

THE SOCIETY for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Pennsylvania, is now ready to go into operation in Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Out of a population of 120,000 San Francisco gave charitable relief to 7,000 in the year last past.

—Hon. Samuel Ruggles and Senator Sherman were "doing" the sights of Paris together at last accounts.

—The United States colonists in Brazil are suffering the greatest destitution, and bitterly regret their emigration.

—A Massachusetts jury of inquest have found a verdict that a man "came to his death by drowning in a pit."

—The number of persons attending the Paris Exhibition has reached as high as 120,000 on some of the fete days.

—A vein of silver and galena, of unusual richness has been discovered on the Cumberland river, not far from Smithland, Kentucky.

—The English are congratulating themselves that if the Prince of Wales does bet, he also does better than his predecessor, who cheated.

—Bismarck is said to have remarked of the French Emperor's late grand military snow, "It is more amusing than war; but it is not war."

—It has been announced semi-officially that Mr. Wm. J. Ovens, of Philadelphia, the alleged murderer of Col. Riddle, will be impeached and removed from office.

—Three singular beings covered with hair, but having human voices, have been discovered in the wilds in Missouri, on St. Louis paper suggests that they belong to a new race.

—The Hereditary Prince Maximilian of Tour and Taxis has just died at Carlsbad. His wife, a sister to the Empress of Austria, had given birth to a child only a few days before.

—Petroleum is not to be used only in raising steam for marine engines. It is stated that in New York a dummy engine using oil for fuel has been constructed and will soon be experimented with.

—A Connecticut genius has manufactured a knitting machine that will knit fifty pairs of stockings per day, and is so constructed that the stitch can be changed from a rib to a plain stitch almost immediately.

—A gentleman asked Mr. Beecher the other day what he intended to do with the characters of his novel now running in the *Ledger*. He said he was bothered to know, but "left tempted to get up a grand railroad accident and kill them all off at once?"

—The amount of incomes in Nebraska as returned to the United States collector is two hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars; of this amount $229,629 is returned by citizens of Omaha, and $39,749 by all the balance of Nebraska.

—There is considerable excitement in Western Virginia, and in Ohio opposite that State, respecting recent discoveries of silver in Jackson county, West Virginia. Jackson county is about thirty miles below Parkersburg, and about twenty miles above Pomeroy. The ore is said to yield four per cent. of silver and six of copper.

—George Muller, the renowned founder of the Orphan Establishment, Bristol, England, has received and expended $2,750,000, every penny of which was sent voluntarily, and without solicitation. He has 5000 orphan children under his charge, occupying five large stone houses, each distinct from the other.

—A curious trial of strength occurred in Buffalo on Thursday last. There was a dispute as to the relative strength of two dogs, and it was decided by attaching a strong brewer's dray to the stern of one to the other, and then at a given signal each endeavored to pull the other backwards. The winning, and of course strongest tug dragging the other off captive.

—The Federal Government will cost the New Dominion in salaries $115,000 per annum, including the salary of the Governor General. If Ministers are to receive $8,000 per annum, instead of $5,000, the cost will be increased to $20,000. The number of members composing the two branches of the New Dominion parliament is, we believe, 181, a large number unluckily, and is profanely called the "Devil's dozen."

—Farm hands are wanted in the West, and the demand for them comes from all quarters. The enormous crop now almost ready for the harvest will require, to properly secure it, more hands than can be procured in the West, and liberal wards a splendid opportunity to the thousands of men out of work in the Eastern cities, who are unsuccessfully going from one store to another soliciting employment.

—The water procured from the Chicago lake front is said to be very clear and wholesome. It is pumped up by three massive low pressure engines, only two of which are now in working order, the other undergoing repairs. These two are five hundred horse power each, and have four boilers. The tunnel begins at the thirty-two feet in length by ten in diameter, and the other eighteen in length by ten in diameter.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* tells of a young woman in that city who nightly has a personal encounter with a piano, which she tortures in the most cruel manner. She begins at about 9 o'clock, and singing operatic airs every evening at about 10 o'clock, and continues until about one the next morning. As all the windows are kept open at this hot season the neighbors toss on their beds and perspire and threaten mischief to the fiend.

—Ghosts, although generally supposed to be spiritual, are yet worldly enough to be brought into a court of justice. It is announced that a suit was recently brought by a London manager against a German artist for breach of contract in the production of ghosts in a theatrical performance. The ghosts were shown to be fewer in number and less distinct in appearance than was called for in the contract, yet a verdict was given for the defendant.

—Some Milwaukee citizens hoped to see a little fun with a Japanese drunkard the other evening, and invited the amiable Stru Kee Chee out for the purpose of drinking him drunk. Mr. Stru Kee Chee took all the whisky the citizens called for, and threw it into his manly bosom, on which it had about as much effect as it would have upon a brass kettle. Result, at one o'clock, Stru Kee Chee "All Right," and sober as an owl, and Milwaukee citizens riding home on shutters.

—The honey ant, of Texas, is described as a very curious insect, by a Texan newspaper. Its size is about half-way between the large and small red ants. Its color is a kind of reddish brown. The honey bag or sack is attached to the posterior part of the abdomen. It is overlaid with thin dark layers about half as large as a grain of rice, and contains a "pure, clear honey, of a most delicious flavor." In their native store-house, like the bee, our Texan authority does not know.

—A correspondent speaking of the violent death of the Austrian Archduke Maximilian, remarks that many of his relatives appear to have suffered grevious blows of fortune. The Princess Charlotte, wife of Leopold, died in childbirth. His daughter married the Duke of Orleans, who was killed by a fall from a cab. Their children were expelled from the throne of France. The Princess Carlotta is crazed. Marie Antoinette was beheaded. Marie Louise was expelled from France. An Archduchess was lately burned to death.

Western Union Telegraph Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 10—The annual election for a Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held to-day. The following gentlemen were declared elected: D. S. Barney, New York; R. S. Barrows, Malone, N. Y.; J. J. Bathgate, Utica, N. Y.; Isaac Butts, Rochester, N. Y.; John J. Cisco, New York; EZRA Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; William H. Doolittle, New York; Cincinnati; N. Green, Louisville; Wilson G. Hunt, New York; George Jones, New York; Cambridge Livingstone, Rochester, N. Y.; E. D. Morgan, New York; Parris Morris, New York; G. H. Mumford, Rochester, N. Y.; William Orton, New York; O. H. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.; E. S. Sanford, New York; Hiram Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.; Moses Taylor, New York; J. H. Wade, Cleveland; George Wilkes, Springfield, Mass.; D. A. Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.; Legrand Lockwood, New York. About 820,000 of stock was represented, and the election was unanimous.

At a meeting of the Board held this afternoon, the following officers were elected: Hiram Sibley, President; H. Sibley, first Vice President; N. Green, second Vice President; E. B. Mc'mine, third Vice President; O. H. Palmer; Secretary and Treasurer.

The American Pianos in Paris.

The American public ought to understand the fact that decoration of the legion of honor premiums, given by the French Government, are purely personal, and can readily be obtained by any respectable person with the aid of influential friends at the French Court. Such decorations are entirely distinct from and outside of the duties of the *International Juries*, not recommended, and even when brought to their knowledge, and not mentioned in their report, but secured by outside influences. The position and endorsement brought to their exhibitor by the International Jury, can *alone* be regarded as the standard of excellence of the articles exhibited. Otherwise it would be gross favoritism and interference with the duties of the Juries on the part of the French Government. However flattered, therefore, the recipient of such a decoration may feel, it is merely an individual matter, and does not in the slightest degree affect or add to the verdict of the International Jury regarding the articles exhibited by him.—*N. Y. Express.*

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

SENATE RECONSTRUCTION BILL FURTHER DISCUSSED.

The Impeachment Question.

NO REPORT AT THIS SESSION.

Position of the Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1867.

SENATE.

THE QUESTION OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolution rescinding the resolution of last Friday.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it.

The Senate refused to consider it.

RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD reviewed the arguments of the Attorney General, controverting the position taken by him, and saying the President's scheme was to reinstate rebels to their former power.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment, offered yesterday, was agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment to the sixth section, which defines the intent of the oath prescribed in the supplementary act. The amendment was written out the words "while holding any such office," so as to make the clause read, "but no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, who has held any judicial or executive office, whether he has taken the oath to support the Constitution or not, while holding any such office, or afterwards engaged in the insurrection or rebellion."

A long debate ensued.

Mr. JOHNSON suggested that Mr. Drake change the wording of the amendment so as to read "and whether he was holding such office at the time of the rebellion, or had held it before."

The amendment was modified as suggested.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this made a very awkward section of it, and did not accomplish anything that had been agreed to, and would not alter the original intent of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to as modified.

Mr. HOWARD moved as an amendment to the sixth section, a proviso that the members of having voted for the ordinance of secession, and no person disqualified under this act, or shall any person be deemed disqualified by reason of holding the office of justice of the peace, trustee, or member of any institution, of any public institution, &c.

Mr. HOWARD said Gen. Schofield had made a ruling which renders the above necessary as regards those who voted for the ordinance of secession.

Mr. BUCKALEW desired to know if members of the bar were included in this amendment. They were judicial officers in a certain sense, and might be expected to take the strongest laws in operation. He regarded it as dangerous to attempt an enumeration in a case like this, because all who were not included would be regarded as coming under the exclusion of the bill.

Mr. HOWARD modified his amendment by inserting after the words "ordinance of secession" "or a popular election."

Mr. POMEROY suggested whether this amendment was not in opposition to the resolution restricting legislation to the removal of constructions in the Lidgerals, but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema more than the sentence of death because of the indirect legislation of the Supreme Court. The Court commenced at 8 A. M. on the 15th, went into secret session on the evening of the 16th, and dissolved the same night.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Missouri River Steamers Burned—Lumber Yards Destroyed—Report concerning the Boiera—Convention of Millers and Flour Merchants.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The steamers Yellow Stone and G. W. Graham, just returned from the Upper Missouri, and laid up at the lower end of the levee, were burned this evening. The Yellow Stone was valued at $30,000; insured for $20,000. The Graham was valued at $25,000; insured for $ 5,000. A large lot of furs, and the cargo of the Yellow Stone took fire, and a considerable quantity was destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The reports circulated in Chicago to-day that the cholera had broken out here, are totally unfounded. The city never has been in a healthier condition, and the mortality lists are smaller than for several years at this season.

A convention of millers and flour merchants was held here to-day. Delegates from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri were present. The object of the Convention was to form an association for procuring statistics of the stocks of flour and wheat in different parts of the country, and other information valuable to the trade, in order to protect themselves against false reports. The country delegates are being entertained at a splendid banquet at Barnum's Hotel to-night.

Railroad Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 10—The Convention called in the interest of the proposed railroad from Toledo to Columbus, Ohio, assembled in this city to-day. Delegations from all important points along the route were present. Resolutions were adopted providing for an immediate survey on the route and the appointment of delegates to a meeting to be held in this city on the 15th inst., to effect a permanent organization.

A Military Revolt.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, July 8.—The insurrection announced to have taken place at Porto Rico turns out a military revolt, led by a Captain of artillery, which was easily quelled, after some skirmishing, winding up with a surrender, and a few executions by Court Martial.

Lieutenant Governor of Ohio.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—The Union State Central Committee to-day nominated Gen. Jno. C. Lee, of Seneca, for Lieutenant Governor, to fill the vacancy on the State ticket caused by the declination of Hon. Samuel Galloway.

Wire Mill Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WORCESTER, MASS., July 10.—The South Worcester Wire Mill, belonging to Washburn & Moen, was partially burned this morning. Loss covered by insurance.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OIL CITY, July 10.—River fourteen inches and falling very slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Registration in Mobile Complete.

MOBILE, July 10.—The Registration list closed in this city to-day. Total registered: 8,277 whites, 1,731 blacks.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Solicitude Concerning Ireland.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC NOTE.

Condition of Ireland to be Inquired Into.

FEARS OF A SPANISH INSURRECTION

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUESTION IN REGARD TO IRELAND—IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC NOTE.

LONDON, July 10.—An important diplomatic note from the Russian Cabinet, in regard to Ireland, has just been published. It is addressed to the Ambassadors of Russia and Paris. They are requested to call the attention of the Governments to which they are respectfully accredited to the condition of affairs in Ireland, and instructed to represent that in the opinion of the Russian Cabinet, the condition of that island invited a joint inquiry on the part of the governments of Russia, France and the United States, in conjunction with that of Great Britain.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT DECEASED—GEN. PRIM, THE REVOLUTIONARY EXILE.

LONDON, July 10.—Hon. Mr. Schofield, Member of Parliament, is dead.

Dispatches received here to-day from Madrid, announce that General Prim, a noted revolutionist, who had been for some time an exile from Spain, had landed in the Province of Catalonia. Though nothing definite is known of his destination, fears are entertained in Madrid that his sudden appearance is but the forerunner of an insurrection in that province.

PRUSSIA.

THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

BERLIN, July 10.—The Tariff system, which has been adopted by the States of Northern Germany, is to remain in effect ten years.

FROM MEXICO.

Additional Details of the Execution of Maximilian and His Associates—What they Said—Proceedings of the Court Martial—Maximilian Ably Defended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—The following are additional details of the execution of Maximilian and his associates: At six o'clock A. M., on the 19th inst., the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to witness the closing scene. At seven the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them—Escobedo, Miramon, Mejia, and Maximilian last. The carriages stop and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye, and tokens of disapprobation of the treacherous deed of shedding royal blood is saluted by the people. In as grave and peaceful manner, and with as much dignity as possible, they take their position.

After taking his position, the Emperor spoke in a clear, firm manner and with nothing like trepidation, of the present situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico, the commissioners, urging him the government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting the proposition was again presented, and he replied, if compelled to accept it, he firmly thought it was to their interest to place him at the head of the government in right of succession. After mature deliberation upon him and brought more testimonials upon advices from the powers of Europe than he could show no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the Court that tried him had a right to do so. He was not responsible to the nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the interest of Mexico. In conclusion he hoped his blood would would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed Liberal principles, and had always been a friend to the Church. That he never should die as he lived, a conservative, settled to die for his country, the fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words "Viva La Emperear," "Viva La Mexico."

Mejia made no address. He went to Escobedo and said his would die poor, that he had spent his effort but not made money. His only wealth consisted in forty cactus in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras to whom he owed one hundred thousand dollars, would not hold his debts when she came into possession of the money left her by the kindness of the Emperor.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Madam Juarez and a party of fifteen persons arrived last night and left this morning for Vera Cruz in the Federal steamer Guerrero.

The Brownsville *Ranchero*, of the 4th publishes the proceedings of the court martial that tried Maximilian and five generals. The court was composed of a Lieutenant Colonel, President, six captains, and Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aspericue. The proceedings were translated into English and Maximilian was cheated into the belief that Juarez had abandoned the territory, and had not even left a guard to protect the prisoners, and that the French commander-in-chief he said that law was only intended as a terror, and therefore could not deny a petition for pardon presented, but not conceded. He asked the members of the Court in the name of civilization, in the name of the century in which they live, as the defenders of the twenty-eighth independence of Mexico, to save the blood of the country in the present, as coming generations, they will forever applaud the crowning of the greatest victories as the greatest sacrifices, and in the occasions like that of attempting to end the war by the decree of March 7th, and creating a regency in case of his death by leaving the city of Mexico, and the arrest of Maximilian's counsel, closed the argument as follows:

"If you condemn him to death, I am not on my way about a coalition in Europe or an attack upon the United States may assume to overthrow the principles established by the Liberals, but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema more than the sentence of death because of the indirect legislation of the Supreme Court. The Court commenced at 8 A. M. on the 15th, went into secret session on the evening of the 16th, and dissolved the same night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts of customs for the week ending June 29th, were $2,442,766.

THE FORTIETH-INCH NAVY GUN.

Accounts of the trial of the fifteen-inch gun of our navy pattern, made for the British Government, give results of a highly flattering nature. The tests have been very severe.

POSTAL TREATY.

The treaty just completed between the Post-office Departments of England and the United States, by the terms of which single letters from twenty-four to twelve cents, and for other multiple matter, such as newspapers, maps, books, &c., six cents per forty ounces.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rescue of a Prisoner by Negroes—Registration—French Tobacco Sold.

RICHMOND, July 10.—Last night, in Petersburg, about two hundred negroes assembled at the cars and rescued from the Sheriff of Nansemond county, a negro convicted of larceny, who was being brought to the Penitentiary here. They made the Sheriff produce the writ, and then the officials made off with the prisoner. The negro was arrested by the police of Petersburg this morning, and the Sheriff started back for Suffolk with the prisoner.

The Registration matter went over till to-morrow, after which the House adjourned.

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Mejia made no address. He went to Escobedo and said his would die poor, that he had spent his effort but not made money. His only wealth consisted in forty cactus in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras to whom he owed one hundred thousand dollars, would not hold his debts when she came into possession of the money left her by the kindness of the Emperor.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Madam Juarez and a party of fifteen persons arrived last night and left this morning for Vera Cruz in the Federal steamer Guerrero.

The Brownsville *Ranchero*, of the 4th publishes the proceedings of the court martial that tried Maximilian and five generals. The court was composed of a Lieutenant Colonel, President, six captains, and Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aspericue. The proceedings were translated into English and Maximilian was cheated into the belief that Juarez had abandoned the territory, and had not even left a guard to protect the prisoners, and that the French commander-in-chief he said that law was only intended as a terror, and therefore could not deny a petition for pardon presented, but not conceded. He asked the members of the Court in the name of civilization, in the name of the century in which they live, as the defenders of the twenty-eighth independence of Mexico, to save the blood of the country in the present, as coming generations, they will forever applaud the crowning of the greatest victories as the greatest sacrifices, and in the occasions like that of attempting to end the war by the decree of March 7th, and creating a regency in case of his death by leaving the city of Mexico, and the arrest of Maximilian's counsel, closed the argument as follows:

"If you condemn him to death, I am not on my way about a coalition in Europe or an attack upon the United States may assume to overthrow the principles established by the Liberals, but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema more than the sentence of death because of the indirect legislation of the Supreme Court. The Court commenced at 8 A. M. on the 15th, went into secret session on the evening of the 16th, and dissolved the same night.

FROM CANADA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, July 10.—Lieut. Gov. Belleau, of Quebec, has sent Mr. Cauchon to form a ministry. He will succeed to an August, issued about the 20th of August.

QUEBEC, July 10.—An officer of the British steamer Aurora ordered the commander of the American steamer Haze, yesterday, to take down a flag, which the latter refused, and it is stated a slight altercation ensued.

Republican Meeting at Savannah.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAVANNAH, July 10.—A Republican mass meeting was held here this evening. The audience, which was orderly, was addressed by Mr. A. W. Tourgy, of New York, who gave the negroes good advice. He was followed by several others, and resolutions were passed endorsing the Atlanta Convention and Congress.

Heavy Robbery—Large Reward.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., July 10.—The officers of the Lehigh Coal Company and Navigation Company, at White Haven and this place, were robbed last night of $30,000 in money and $12,000 in Government bonds, which were placed there for safe keeping. Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the thieves.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The latest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

"Greenhorns" in a Coal Pit.

A "local" of the *Dispatch* yesterday, under the above caption, gave his experience in a coal pit. We quote the word "greenhorns," as applicable in the premises. The "local" was one of the "greenhorns." He tells of his enjoyment of the "invigorating air" of Coal Hill, and of his conclusion, at sight of an opportunity, to make a trip into the bowels of the aforesaid hill, something after the style of his more youthful days, when the cry of "cut behind" was followed by the crack of the driver's lash. In "hovering about" a coal pit entrance he discovered a boy driving a mule drawing large cars, and contrary to his boyish proclivities, asked permission to ride. This granted he entered the pit, "tackled on" to the hindmost car. The ride, he says, was "comfortable enough," being "especially cool," and he "enjoyed it immensely" as long as the "entrance was in sight," and when that disappeared from view he thought of his mother and felt as if he "wanted to go home." He became experienced fear, and suffered extra at higher figures. The Cattle *Republican*, of this week, reports about 40,000 pounds purchased in this county last week at an average of 5½ cents per pound. The market is steady but not brisk. In Monongalia and West Virginia, wool growers are holding on to their clips with a view of getting better prices. The Wooster (Ohio) *Republican* reports the wool market brisk at that place, and wool selling at 42 to 45 cents. The Miami *Gazette* (Warren county) reports the price of wool in that neighborhood from 40 to 50 cents.

Arrest of a Swindler.

For some days past a young man, giving his name as Robert Brown, has been doing a collecting business on "his own hook," by visiting several of the prominent business houses of the city and representing himself as collector for the firm of Messrs. W. G. Johnston & Co., wholesale druggists, 57 Wood street, and Messrs. Jarvis, Halpin & Co., plumbers, on Fourth street, below Market, for both of which he has succeeded in collecting money. A day or two ago the authorized collector of Messrs. Johnston & Co., on going to a store to make a collection, was shown the bill receipted by Robert Brown. He went to the store of young Brown, and went to the store of Messrs. Dunn, Gregg & Co., corner of Wood street and Fourth alley. There he was told that a young man answering Brown's description had been there, but had been told to come back yesterday. One of the firm on discovering the receipt, knew of those facts, and requested that when Brown should return he might be at once arrested and detained. He returned during the afternoon at his usual hour

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
Of Allegheny County.

THE MEXICAN BUTCHERIES.

Among all the nations of the earth Treason has been, and still is, rated a capital offence. The lower the condition of civilization of a particular age or country, the more rigidly has this penalty been enforced; and it may be remarked that in proportion as any government rests on assumption, defying and setting at naught the essential and natural rights of man, the less compunction does it evince in putting to death all who rise up in arms against it. But, so long as military power shall be recognized as a legitimate instrumentality for maintaining social or civil order, and so long as capital punishment shall be retained for the higher grade of crimes against private persons or property, it is not conceivable that the infliction of death for Treason will be entirely abrogated.

Treason was once defined by Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON to be "the highest crime known to the laws;" and so it is. This is just as true under the most oppressive and infamous despotisms, as under governments deriving authority normally from the will of the people, and wielding that authority beneficently for the common good of all the citizens. Hence it happens that while Treason is always denounced in the statutes as the highest of crimes, it is sometimes the most sacred of duties laid upon individuals, inspiring them to encounter all hazards in efforts to promote the public welfare.

When a tempest sweeps over a nation, stirring its passions to such a depth as to lead millions of men to take up arms against the constituted authorities and to maintain a doubtful contest through a succession of years, it is manifest that some profounder and more pervading motive than personal ambition controlled the movement. There must be convictions that run their roots down through all the foundation rocks of society. These convictions may be baseless, or without adequate support; but they are not criminal in any sense that would justify the putting to death of all who share in them. Such movements in society do not spring up suddenly. Ordinarily they are of slow growth. Nor do leaders create, however potential they may be in directing the current when fairly started. Leaders are produced or evolved by the movement, instead of the movement resulting from the craft or courage of the leaders. Sometimes a prodigious upheaval occurs, as in Europe in 1848, and not a leader appears with wisdom and strength enough to meet the crisis. In France, between 1789 and 1815, an agitation begun a century before, came to a head, various crops of leaders appearing and disappearing as the popular frenzy developed. The leaders were the merest accidents or incidents, until NAPOLEON I. arose. The recent movement in our Southern States commenced before most of those who participated in it were born. If leaders are to be held to account for it, we must pass by the present generation of Southern statesmen, and bring up from the graves in which they were laid with honor, a preceding generation. No Mr. DAVIS, but Mr. CALHOUN, should be sent to the gallows, or be brought before a file of soldiers. But the conflict was one of institutions rather than of men. The seeds of the struggle were embedded in the organization of the government. The attempt to wed Freedom and Slavery was preposterous, and resulted in an explosion. The disorder existing in Mexico was not born this year. The present generation of people in that country received these disorders by inheritance from their fathers.

Recently we heard a Calvanistic clergyman discourse upon the atonement during which he branched off into an episode on Treason. He insisted that equally in human as in the Divine government, punishment for crimes could not be remitted, but must be borne either by the offender in person or by a vicarious substitute; that as substitution was not recognized in human governments, pardon was impossible, and consequently no provision was made for its exercise; hence, all persons who had committed Treason, and had thereby exposed themselves to punishment must be brought to trial and be put to death. The preacher is a man of more than ordinary capacities and training, and that he be managed to live in ignorance of the fact that clemency is an essential attribute of government, and that no people have ever submitted to a government in which the power of pardon was unknown, may be taken as an illustration of the unaccountable manner which devotion to a theory will blind a man to the perception of the most palpable facts, standing plumply in front of him.

The Mexicans come as near believing in the right and duty of putting every citizen to death who has been guilty of treason, as any other people that exists or have ever existed. Every man of them has committed treason; some of them a dozen times. This is why their chief employment for the last thirty years has consisted in killing each other. In the theory that all treason absolutely merits death is sound, then they are correct in their conduct, and the sooner they succeed in butchering each other, so that not one shall be left alive, the speedier will justice be satisfied. This, of itself, shows that the logic they use is defective. While the set that have recently obtained the upper hand are staining the whole of that beautiful land with blood, in pretended punishment of inclvism, and creating a reign of terror scarcely surpassed in history, the whole civilized world is spalled and starts back in horror. In England the men who have called loudest for vengeance on the Fenian insurrectionists; in Austria, the men who have demanded the harshest measures against the exasperated and turbulent Poles and Magyars; in the United States, the men who have most savagely counselled terrible retributions upon the heads of the Southern rebels; are all filled with amazement at what the Mexican liberals are now doing. So much easier is it for men to see an excess in others than in themselves.

What is Mexico gaining by the brutal executions of which she is made the theatre? No dispassionate spectator can imagine for one moment that the liberties of that unhappy country can be cemented in this fashion by the blood of its sons. A powerful monarchy has sometimes trampled out the manliness of a conquered province by wholesale slaughters; but more often transformed a temporary inconvenience into a perpetual peril. It does not require profound wisdom to discover that the Mexicans are now "treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath." What she is sowing she will surely reap. These multitudinous executions will produce another crop of such, one year or ten years hence, when the wheel of fortune shall have brought the faction which is now at the bottom to the top once more.

Is it not time for those in the United States who are clamoring for more blood, more confiscations, and more proscriptions, to stop, and seriously consider to what end these measures, if adopted, would necessarily tend?

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTIONS have recently convened in most if not all of the Southern States. That pressure of lynch law whereby the Democrats made the Republican party sectional, not in its principles, but in its organization, having been removed, that party naturally spreads itself over the whole country.

INVESTIGATION---NO. 3.

In an article by Mr. Beecher, published in the New York *Ledger*, 20th of March, 1865, it is fully conceded, as the public mind has always been impressed, that General Harrison and General Taylor, a short time subsequently to their inauguration, were poisoned. At the close of his administration, and in good health, Mr. Polk left Washington for home, but before he reached his destination he died by the same means as two of his predecessors. Many of the eminent men of the country have stood in the way of demagogues and traitors, and have been suddenly and prematurely cut off. Douglas, after the election of Lincoln, traversed the Southern States from Washington to New Orleans, to propitiate the good will of the South for Lincoln. In his speeches on that tour he expressed many patriotic sentiments, and among these were one on the then issues before the people, that there were but two parties, one patriots and the other traitors. This was not agreeable to those whom he addressed and he died on his return. Woe to the man who then expressed sentiments that the slave aristocracy deemed heretical. Gov. Shunk, a short time after entering on his second executive term, was suddenly cut off because he would not blindly obey those who usurped the authority to prescribe executive duty. We might here rest amazed and confounded, that the best should be thus afflicted and destroyed, but when we turn our attention to Stanton and Grant, as included in the plot for the assassination of President Lincoln, will not feeling, as well as duty, say we should proceed. These criminal scenes, and the attempt on Secretary Seward, will command our grave attention. Those deeply studied and secretly arranged atrocities are only a few among the thousands a-mist the best men of the land. These reflections ought to bring home to every man's bosom a careful investigation of the means employed for the destruction of life. It is within the recollection of all that an attempt by a partially disguised switch was made to throw a special train from the train that conveyed General Grant from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, which only so far succeeded as to prove the intention. The same was attempted on General Sherman. The baser sort do not like such men to travel and receive the gratulations of the people; it is their favorites only that may travel unmolested.

If such hellish purposes are pursued to destroy eminent men, why is not resort had to the easier mode of poisoning? So it is, when it can be accomplished. The bowl was prepared for Lincoln in Baltimore, but want of opportunity defeated the purpose; and also for Johnson in Washington, but perhaps produced vomiting and sufficient was not retained to produce paralysis of the brain, and the design failed.

After he was elected President, and before his inauguration, you may all recollect the efforts that were made to drive from an association with James Buchanan those friends of the country and of mankind whom he intended to bring with him into power for the discharge of public duty. When domineering insolence would not avail, resort was had to poisoning. This has always been called the national poisoning. The Southern traitors then succeeded in driving away from him all those who would not be their pliant tools, and substituted such men as Floyd and Yancey, and those of similar proclivities, who would assist in the overthrow of the government, and compel the righteous and the just of the country to support voluptuousness, villainy and crime. Some of the New York papers denounced in unmeasured terms the murderers accessory to that scheme, who wanted to divert public attention by dead rats and foul sewers. If the papers would keep the public mind on the alert, and not permit it to dwell on the imprudent fabrications of the guilty, those privy to these crimes would more frequently be brought to condign punishment. Many Congressmen who partook of the dead rat and foul sewer effluvia were obliged to seek elsewhere medical treatment for their restoration to health. The effluvia sickened nobody in the neighborhood but those who partook of the bountiful fare of the nation. All those concerned are most active in covering up every trace of the true cause, and will impudently deride those who would disclose the cause or the means by which their crimes are accomplished. By their uniform success in the destruction of the health and lives of those who stood in the way of their political control and self aggrandisement, they could predetermine who should be their favorite instruments and on whom nominally to confer political power.

To remove all those who are most likely to be prominent and popular in the councils of adverse political parties is an easy task. They leave no political strategy untried to prove how far they can depend on those whom they can flout into popularity, and by a constant array of particular names and facts the unsuspecting are betrayed into a support of their delusive apothegms. Nor do they fail, on the other hand, to present to their proved tools persons for political promotion, by adverse parties from whose eventual success there is little to fear. On either hand, the enemies of good government stand prepared to remove anything that stands in the way, and their minions who work to that end are legion. To overwhelm them in despair and defeat them in every purpose they attempt to consummate, it is only necessary to defend against the sugar-coated missiles from the Mortars of the Pharmaceutists, manned by fiends and directed by the Arch-Fiend himself. When we walk in the sunlight of Fame we are followed by the shadow of Envy.

Whole families in this community have been stricken from the rolls of morality for no other reason than that they would not be the tools of designing men and stood in the way of their advancement. These fiendlike were too highly steemed, the brightness of their character shed too much light on surrounding scenes, and too clearly exposed to view the conduct of those who delighted in dwelling downward the virtuous and the best. The most ignorant soon ascertain that the light by which they are seen at all, is the reflection from those whose intellectual cultivation sheds light upon them, and they despise the contrast brought out in bold relief, and hate those who incontinently keep up the illustration. The upright and the virtuous shrink with horror from the admission that the human family would find within its bosom incarnate fiends, who would perpetrate by poison such iniquities by disease and death on their companions in life. They believe that such an admission would degrade the whole family of mankind, and that all must sink together by the universal relationship of man. Aye, but there is a closer relationship between the created and the Creator, and we should rather sink our relationship with the whole family of man, than to forfeit our birth-right.

If it be difficult to admit that all the sufferings of man proceed from the fiendish spirit of those who would swell with malignant hate and ascribe high merit to themselves on the increased number of their victims, how much more difficult is it to admit that the Supreme Author of all our happiness should afflict the most intelligent and sensitive of all His creation with all the forms of disease daily witnessed. The belief that the Author of all our happiness is the Author of all our sufferings would be monstrous. It would weaken our love for our Creator and our belief in Christianity. The only created beings who could appreciate the grandeur and admire the beauties of creation, that he should be so afflicted with disease as to despise all creation and abhor himself, would seem to subvert the very object of his creation, the adoration of his Maker. Our immortal being, made by omniscient wisdom in the beauty and perfection of its construction, bearing the image of Him who made it, far transcending all other parts of creation in intellectual capacity and in social intercourse—that it should be subjected daily to disease and suffering, can only be believed by the superstitious. To those who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven we must look for the cause of all our woe, to the fiend incarnate. The legitimate practitioner has frequently effected the prostration of all the voluntary muscles of the maniac, and to that the faculty has raised no objection. So also might the same effect be limited to certain muscles only and be at pleasure produced. The case of Maria Louisa might be taken as an instance, for it acquired a world wide notoriety, and civilization paused. We may suppose the inference that France or those who held her destinies in their hand, and a few years theretofore had conducted the guillotine, had predetermined that no dynasty should ever be established on the throne of France. Despite that determination a son afterwards was born and known in Austria as the Duke de Reichstadt. The opinion has been entertained by some that to prevent future contests for the throne of Austria and France he was disposed of by poison.

Royal households of the most eminent of this or any other country have not been exempt from the insidious artifices of those who employ toxicological practice for the removal of those who stand in the way of aggrandizement. From what the present age has witnessed in Italy and Mexico that pre-determination may eventually be fully illustrated, for it is probable she will never again permit a Catholic to sit upon her throne. It is even possible that the present occupant may close the roll of her kings.

FASHIONABLE.

—Many of the handsome bridal presents exhibited at so-called fashionable wedding receptions in New York, are hired of a dealer, who makes quite a living out of it.

—Lord Cowley asked the Micawdor of Japan if he was learning to dance; the Prince made the excellent reply: "I have a great many other things to learn before learning to dance."

—Hats for country wear are made in the large Shepherdess style, made of English or Tuscan straw, and trimmed with a wreath of hawthorn and a plait of velvet, the ends of which hang low down the back.

—The last novelty in straw hats is the Marianne. It has straw strings, tied at the back, and is trimmed at the sides with black Mechlin lace ends, and satin bows, with a variegated tulip hanging over the left ear.

—The last novelty in hair dressing are the long plaits each side of the head, tied at the ends with ribbon, a coil of hair for *chignon*, and four thick curls descending in back from underneath the *chignon*. False hair is in great demand.

—Very pretty hats are made of rice straw and of fine straw beaded; the crowns are low and flat, and round them a scarf of either straw colored or white gauze is twisted; the ends are fringed with silk or feather fringe to match the gauze, and at one side there is a rose.

—The fashion of driving—so common among English ladies—has been extensively adopted by the ladies of *the ton* in New York city, and numerous pretty turnouts are daily seen in the Park and on the avenue, driven by elegantly dressed ladies, with gentlemen attendants on the left side and stately grooms behind.

—J. H. Bradford, a New York millionaire, married Miss Lizzie C. Phipps, a Cincinnati heiress, on Wednesday. She was the belle of the city, handsome, refined and intelligent. But what is more practical, and will excite more than much envy, is the diamond cross presented her by her husband, which cost $40,000.

—Ladies, we presume must have a different style of hat for every hour in the day. The latest hats for women's wear are now made of white crinoline straw or black straw; if maroon, they are bordered with velvet to match, and have a small green wing at the side; if black, they are bordered with curled feathers, and have a fancy feather cockade at the side.

—D. A. Cheatham and Mrs. Adelia Acklin, on the evening of the 26th ult., gave a grand reception at Nashville, Tennessee, following their marriage ceremonies. Mrs. Cheatham wore a coronet, the gift of the Emperor and Empress of France, and a girdle with a diamond clasp enriched her waist. Her dress was a rich, heavy flowing white silk, and a magnificent veil of Brussels point lace floated over her shoulders.

—A strange telegraphic freak is reported from New York. About two weeks ago a couple of wires on the New York Central Railroad began to act very unreasonably. At ten o'clock in the morning they would "strike work," and resume at four in the afternoon. A careful examination of the line produced no result. The superintendent himself looked into the matter and saw nothing. It was a complete puzzle. An old "sabany operator, however, was more successful. About sixty miles west of that city he found a point where the wires passed over the roof of a building, almost touching it. As the sun rose the wires fell; and at twelve o'clock they lay snugly together on the roof. As the sun fell they cooled and rose; and at four o'clock they were in their proper positions. Of course the trouble was rectified.

—The gold medals which the citizens of Worcester will present to the winners in the coming college regatta, will be completed next week, and the die will cost over $400. On one face of the medal is a laurel coronet, with a wreath of oak and laurel and crossed flags above, and on the reverse is a representation of the boat's crew engraved from a photograph, and appropriate inscriptions. Besides these, six silver cups, costing $150 will be given to the victors in the freshman race.

—A few nights since, a Rochester woman followed her husband to the house of another and forced woman, whose husband was out of town. She entered the room where they were, pulled her unfaithful lord out of bed, and beat the woman most unmercifully with her fists. The rest fallen man picked himself up and decamped as soon as he could, followed soon by his wife. The parties are all "respectable."

DO NOT

Let RATS, MICE, ROACHES, RED BUGS or ANTS annoy you when you can destroy them with

BURT'S

Never-Failing Exterminator,

The best and only effectual preparation in use.

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH,

JOSEPH FLEMING'S

Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,

No. 84 MARKET STREET,
Near Fourth.

jy11-TTS

ITCH, TETTER, ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Salt Rheum; Scald Head, Eruptions.

'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'

Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

Swayne's "All-Healing Ointment."
"Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours."
Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & son,
Philadelphia.

Sold by M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 27 Market street, JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, A. FOR-RENCE, cor. 6th and Market sts., Pittsburgh; KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny.

jy13-TTS

MR. W. MILLER SAYS:

PITTSBURGH, September 4, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTS—I ask I am only doing the part of a good citizen when I testify to the great benefits received by me from the use of your Stomach Bitters during the last five years. Something for a time in the oil regions, in 1865, I had a severe boil-ache, in connection with dyspepsia, left me in a very weak condition. I was advised to try your Bitters, and, having procured a bottle, found that they worked like a charm upon me. In six months I had gained some 40 pounds weight in the space of one week, and since then seemed to have been infused into my system, so much so that I have been induced to use them every summer since that time. As a tonic, I think they are invaluable.

This summer, having had a similar attack, (and as before, much reduced,) although under the treatment of an A No. 1 physician, I was again obliged to have recourse to the old Bitters, and with the same good result, having gained six pounds within a few days. I purchased a half dozen bottles a week or two since, and purpose to use them regularly as a tonic.

Wishing you every success, I remain,
Yours, gratefully,
WILLIAM MILLER.

PINUS CANADENSIS.

A tree which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of the New England States, and is also found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle states, and abounds in medicinal virtues, *Dr.* Swett, of Boston, has prepared a medicine from the sweet inside bark of the pine tree, called POWLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which is one of rare value in all debilitated states of the kidneys. It acts like a charm in all diseases of mucous membranes, enabling them to regain their lost tone and energy. It will be found well adapted to all those diseases, where Buchu has been tried and failed. It is likewise well suited to chronic coughs, and an infallible specific for cold and debilitated cases of asthma. Many persons who at first only took a bottle of this medicine, to try, afterwards came back and got a dozen, or half dozen, which effected radical cures of diseases of the bladder and kidney of years standing.

Diabetes, a disease that has been looked upon as among the incurables, is immediately relieved by it. Notice the certificate of Asa Goodale, published some time ago.

The *United States Dispensatory*, speaking of the pine, says: "It is prescribed in leucorrhœa, gleet, and other diseases of the urinary passages; in piles and chronic inflammation of viscera, and in various forms of rheumatism." It is exceedingly valuable in all gravelly affections, bloody urine, and where there is red and white sediment. It can be taken without interruption to one's usual avocations; and instead of sickening, produces a healthy appetite and feeling of soundness and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle; six for $5. Ask for DR. SWAYNE'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. For sale by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. SWAYNE'S Great Medicine Store, 168 Wood street.

ap26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds and Stocks; also, Gold, Silver, Bridge Bonds, Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on time deposits.

"THAT TENNESSEE FLOUR"

75 bbls. made of new Wheat, now landing from railroad, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PEARL ASH—5 bbls. first sorts in store, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BASKET WILLOWS—100 bundles in store, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—20 sacks in store, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND RALLY!

TO RATIFY THE NOMINATION OF

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The UNION REPUBLICANS of Allegheny County are hereby invited to rally in force at

CITY HALL,

Tuesday Evening, July 16th, 1867,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

To ratify the nomination, by the Union Republican State Convention, of Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of this county, for JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting, and, in order that the audience may not be fatigued by the length of the speeches, it has been arranged that no speaker shall occupy more than ten minutes:

N. P. FETTERMAN, ROBT. WOODS, C. B. M. SMITH, D. F. LUCAS, M. W. ACHESON, GEN. E. H. COLLIER, MAJ. A. M. BROWN, JAMES VEECH, A. A. HYNDMAN, J. J. SIEBENECK, P. C. SHANNON, THOS. HOWARD, JAS. L. GRAHAM, GEN. J. M. MARSHALL,

A. G. LUCAS, W. R. COOK, JNO. CALZELL, D. F. PATTERSON, STEPHEN O. GETZ, DAVID REED, JNO. H. HAMPTON, GEN. J. L. PEARSON, WM. PARKINSON, THOS. ROBINSON, C. C. M'CREEL, T. M. R. ROBERTS, R. B. CARNAHAN.

Music has been provided for the occasion, and the arrangements made are such that the meeting will be one of unusual interest.

All UNION REPUBLICANS are requested to turn out and participate in the nomination of your candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

By order of the County Committee.

C. B. M. SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
RUSSELL ARRETT, Secretary.

jy11-1t

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THOS. MAGUIRE.....LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.

POSITIVELY FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,

COMMENCING

Monday Evening, July 15th, 1867,

THE WONDERS OF A LIFETIME!

MAGUIRE'S IMPERIAL

JAPANESE TROUPE!

This Troupe consists of the most unique and wonderful GIANTS, MIDGETS, JUGGLERS, MAGICIANS, ACROBATS, MUSICIANS and DANCERS, from Jeddo, Japan, (a country but little known to civilized nations,) and their Marvellous Performances for the first time in this city. The dresses each of the variety are so rich and magnificent as have never before been witnessed outside of Japan. Introducing the Tycoon's RING-SEE CHEE, better known as "LITTLE ALLE CHIP," will positively appear at each entertainment.

This being an entire Japanese entertainment, the whole will be conducted in precisely the same manner as in Japan.

The following new prices of admission have been adopted:

Family Circle..... 25 | Orchestra Chairs $1 00
Dress Circle..... 50 | Private Boxes..... 5 00
Parquet e..... 75 | Private Boxes, (Family Circle size)..... 3 00

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reserved seats will be open daily. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Japanese Troupe appear at 8 o'clock precisely.

The Japanese will give a GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 20

Remember that no one who wishes must secure them in advance for either evening or matinee.

jy 1-1m

SIGN--ENGINE IN WINDOW.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

NEW CROP JAPAN TEAS.

PER SHIP BANDA.

Forty chests of the above cargo just received. This Tea has no rival in strength and flavor. Prices, per pound, Sencha or Gunpowder..... $1 50 @ 2 00
25 chests, per ship Benefactor..... 1 25 "

OOLONG—Harvest of 1866-7.

25 chests per ship Dryden. This Tea is among the choicest in the country. $1 00 @ 1 25
20 chests per ship Jessie Fatrress..... 1 00 "
20 chests per ship Queen of May..... 1 20 "

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS.

A dark drawing, strong and rich Black Tea: 70 pkgs. per ship Horatio, very choice $1 50 @ 1 75
15 " " Samuel Russell..... 1 00 "
25 " " Amazonia..... 1 00 "

In addition to the above large stock of Black and Japan Teas we have on hand a full line of Green Teas, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, comprising

Young Hyson,
Gunpowder, and
Imperial.

Varying in prices from $1 to $2 per lb. Orders for Teas per express promptly filled. Send for price lists.

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

E. HOUSTON & CO.'S,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

No. 107 Fifth St.,

CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.

jy1-1m

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

jy17-WSU-TU-THS

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 72 Fifth Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

The most extensive variety, the latest novelties, the largest inducements west of New York.

Perfect Fitting French Yoke Shirts,

MADE TO ORDER.

PUTNAM & HOUSE,

SUCCESSORS TO

MURDOCK & PUTNAM.

HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER ONE.
JAMES NELSON.....A. B. BOLE.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH. M. BOLE & CO.,

FOUNDERS,

Engine Builders and Machinists.

Make to order Marine and Land Steam Engines, of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction. Castings, of every description, made to order.

JAMES NELSON, Supt.

Machine Shop, Cor. Point Alley & Duquesne Way. Foundry, Nos. 52 and 54 Third street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy10-v66

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

jy6-66

LEMON SYRUP.

THE PLACE TO GET

PURE LEMON SYRUP,

Manufactured from the juice of Lemon, is at

L. D. DUMMETT'S CANDY MANUFACTORY,

No. 207 LIBERTY STREET.

jy4-38

NEW FIRST CLASS GROCERY,

No. 154 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Fresh stock of choice

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c., &c.,

Which we offer to the public at lowest prices.

A. G. BRYANT.

J. P. ISRAEL,

REAL ESTATE,

Stock and Insurance Agent,

No. 26 Federal St., Allegheny.

Bills Collected, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn.

ICE PITCHERS.—Another fine Lot of

Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, CUPS, &c.,

Just received by

J. B. BEED & CO.,

66 Fifth Street.

jy10

TRANSPARENT BLUE OIL CLOTH, for Store Window Shades a superior article. Just received at the Oil Cloth Warerooms, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

J. & E. PHILLIPS.

jy11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS sold by

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 4 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy10-TTS

HENRY REA, JR.,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

And Produce Commission Merchant,

No. 68 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

jy11-TTS

FINE BLACK TEA, $1.00,

AND THE BEST $1.25 PER POUND,

AT THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 4 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy11-TTS

FINE BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS.

At $1.25 per pound, at the

American Tea Company's New Store,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy11-TTS

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE

School for Young Ladies,

No. 62 Grant Street.

The First Term of the next Session of the School will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 9th, 1867. Circulars can be obtained at J. H. WELDIN & CO.'S, No. 101 Wood street, and at DAVIS, CLARK & EAKIN'S, No. 17 Wood street.

For information or admission address

REV. R. J. COSTER,
Rector.

jy11-TTS

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF

A SCHOOL BUILDING.

For the Colored Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh, will be received at the office of GEO. O. STOCKTON, No. 1 Fifth street, until noon of July 31st, 1867. Plans and specification may be examined at the office of BAIRD & MORRIS, No. 2 St. Clair street.

The Committee ask for proposals on a cash basis, but reserve the right to reject all or any offer bids.

GEO. I. McCOOK,
J. H. NORRIS,
W. M. BRUSH,
Com.

jy11-3t

SMITHFIELD, OHIO.

VALUABLE FARM

AT PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the following days, one of the finest farms in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the

Fourteenth day of Eighth Month (August) Next,

The old homestead formerly owned and occupied by the late Benjamin W. Ball, containing one hundred and sixty acres, will be offered as a farm in its entirety, a fair proportion of which is good timber. The balance (except about 15 acres), will be in cultivation, and will offer the first one hundred cash, reserving the privilege of timber or stone, and divided in two parts of about 12 acres each.

The purchaser shall have said land ready for use on the day of sale, the balance about four weeks after.

JOSEPH JONES.

JULY 9th, 1867. jy11-10d-4wT

STEAM BOILERS,

Steam Engines and Iron Turning Lathes,
And One Iron Planer,

FOR SALE.

One Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke; balance valve lever, with wrought iron shaft and crank.

Two Engines, 14 inch cylinder, 4½ feet stroke; balance valves, steam-engine lathe, 7 inches diameter, 26 feet long. Will be sold cheap.

One Doctor Engine. Signer and Keasbey pattern, in good order for steamboat.

Two engine and complete outfit as shingle machine, with 4 feet saw, 42 inch drum, 8 inch face.

Four good condemned iron Turning Lathes; one Wood Lathe; one good Nail Machine, 10 inch cylinder, 20 in. stroke; one roller, 40 in. diam. 22 feet face. Will be sold cheap.

Also, several Oil Well Tubing, Stationary and Portable Boilers, and Engines, new and in good order, will be sold cheap.

Inquire at the INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne Way.

jy11-TTS

POISONOUS AND FILTHY!

Adulterations are used

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ADULTERATED SPICES.

BLACK LEAD, WORMY CRACKERS,
TERRA ALBA, TUMERIC,

Are Among the Adulterations Used.

THE PURE SPICE MILLS,

Manufacture none but perfectly PURE SPICES.

$500 00 REWARD

For any adulteration found in our Spices. One package of Pure Spices will go as far as three packages of adulterated Spices sold by others.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Proprietors of Pure Spice Mills

222 and 224 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Try a pound of our genuine roasted UNGROUND RIO COFFEE, put up in Air Tight Packages, simplicity and reliability, surpass all others in the market.

1673 BAGS COFFEE,

GOOD TO STRICTLY CHOICE,

In store and arriving. Also, a full stock of

OTHER GROCERIES,

Which will be sold to the trade at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, freight added, by

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 224 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

jy8-MWFTS

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES BLAIR has this day been admitted into the firm of

MORROW & BARNHILL,

Proprietors O'Hara Boiler Works. The name and style of the firm will, from this date, be

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.

jy2-6m6

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1867.

CITY WEIGH SCALES.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1867, at 8 o'clock p. m., for Weighmasters for the several City Weigh Scales. Bidders will state how much per cent. of the gross revenue arising from said scales they will pay to the city for the use of the same.

JOHN McCARGO,
Controller.

jy4-td

ST. CLAIR BILLIARD ROOMS,

A PLEASANT PLACE TO SPEND AN HOUR.

The large and commodious rooms on the

Southwest Corner of St. Clair and Liberty Sts.,

Have been newly fitted up for

First Class Billiard Rooms.

Everything is new, clean and neat, and is under the supervision of M. BRANNAN, the oldest and most experienced man in the business. Step in and try our tables.

J. BOSS.

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,

(OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,)

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT carries on as partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continues on at their old stand,

No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

LINDEN GROVE RE-OPENED.

This well known and popular grove, and the only one within easy reach of our citizens, it being located just at the

OAKLAND RAILWAY STATION,

will be re-opened to the public, with a new platform, and everything complete for Picnic Parties, on

THE 4TH OF JULY.

Also, the extensive grounds adjoining, (formerly the old Fair ground), will be rented on reasonable terms to Base Ball Clubs.

For particulars inquire at the

OAKLAND RAILWAY STATION,

OAKLAND.

jy2-b65

HAY RAKE WELCOME.

This is the best rake made, and can be used on any kind of ground. It is so strong, requiring only a child of eight years to work it. It is very simple in its construction. It cannot be equalled as a labor saving machine. Come and examine it. Sold wholesale and retail at the Iron Foundry of JOHN McCLELLAND, Columbiana, Ohio, or at No. 349 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh by

jy11-d4TF W. W. WALLACE.

NEW STORE.

H. W. HORBACH,

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery.

ICE CREAM SALOON, and

LADIES' ORDINARY,

269 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Second and Liberty.

jy10-27-1209

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods.

jy13-1a

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Good kept subject to the owner twelve months. my11-d

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER,

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

je28-m0

GEORGE HEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

113 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City. je28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$75 REWARD!

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, near McLaughlin's store, the following described lot of Cattle, viz:

6 head MILK COWS.
1 small RED COW and CALF, 2 years old.
2 medium sized RED COWS, 10 years old and one from 6 to 7 years old; white faced, with white back and belly, brindle sides, 6 or 7 years old.
2 SPOTTED COWS, one 10 years old and the other about 4.
3 YEARLINGS.
1 HEIFER.
2 STEERS, all red.

The above reward will be given for the return of the cattle, or for information that will lead to the recovery of them, to H. M. CLEMENTS, Whitehall Post Office, Allegheny county, Pa.

ROBERT CLEMENTS.

jy11-6t

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 9th, 1867, Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Sharpsb'g No 1	6.25 A. M.	Mail	6.30 A. M.
Express	10.10 A. M.	Freeport No. 1	9.00 A. M.
Sharpsb'g No 2	1.25 P. M.	Sharpsb'g Accom	11.30 A. M.
Freeport No. 2

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Orders promptly filled.

jy2

Black Silks.

Fine Lawns;

Plain and Printed Percales;

Plain and Printed Marcilles;

Checks and Tickings;

Cottonades & Farmers' Linen;

Fine and Heavy Flannels;

Bleached & Brown Shirtings;

Corsets and Hoop Skirts;

Mosquito Netting;

Hosiery and Notions;

AT LOWEST NET PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

OPEN

Monday, June 17th,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS, SHAWLS,

Cassimeres and Cloths,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES!

S. C. HESS,

No. 100 Ohio Street,

(Corner of Ohio and Commons,)

ALLEGHENY.

je19:a36

NOW IN STOCK,

AT

EATON'S.

A Large Assortment of

White Marseilles;

Buff and White Brilliants;

Undressed Cambric;

Striped and Barred Jaconet;

Do. do. Nainsook;

Bishops Lawn, Indian Mull;

Bird Eye Linen, Dimity;

Irish Linens;

Corded Skirting Muslin;

Shirred Muslin;

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

je26:v12

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

An elegant assortment of

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SPRING SHADES OF

THE BEST KID GLOVES.

"STAR" SHIRTS.

BEST PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"88" Kid Glove, at $1.10 per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

my1

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS.

Jet Bead and Bugle Gimps and Fringes

Crystal Bead Gimps and Drop Trimmings.

Jet and Crystal Ornaments.

Fancy Silk and Jet Drop Buttons;

Fine Assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

English Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, all widths and shades,

Colored Velvet Ribbons,

Elegant Assortment Real Point and Applique Laces and Handkerchiefs.

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES

The Jobbing Trade will find a complete stock the above goods in our Wholesale Department, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods & Notions Generally,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

my23:a90

DENNISON & HECKERT,

No. 27 Fifth Street,

ARE SELLING

KID GLOVES for	$1.00.
KID GLOVES, only	1.00.
KID GLOVES, only	1.00.
STRAW HATS for	25c.
STRAW HATS for	25c.
FINER STRAW HATS for	50c.
FINER STRAW HATS for	50c.

LADIES' HOSE, 25c. per pair, or two pair for 25 c.nts.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1.00.

DENNISON & HECKERT.

je28.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

Preparatory to auction, beginning on

Monday, July 8th and Continuing to August 8th,

After which the balance of the Stock (if any,) will be disposed of at

PUBLIC AUCTION!

4-4 SHEETINGS	8 cents.
7-8 MERRIMAC CALICOS	12½ "
TICKINGS	10½ "
BUCK TOWELS	12 "
HOOP SKIRTS	50 "
HOOP SKIRTS	90 "
ALPACCAS, for suits	25 "
FANCY DRESS GOODS	25 "
FRENCH LAWN	18¾ "
WOOL CASSIMERES	75 "

MOONEY & DRENNAN,

No. 50 Federal Street.

Bring this with you and compare prices.

HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE

New Trimming Store?

IF NOT, CALL AT

W. H. MILLER'S,

No. 64 Market Street,

(Opposite J. W. BARKER'S.)

N. B.—A full line of

Alexandre's Kid Gloves,

Just received this day.

jy16:a38

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. P. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON

je29

CLOSING OUT SALE,

OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

AT THE STORE OF

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street.

NO OLD GOODS.

STOCK ENTIRELY NEW,

Bought since the decline, and selling

Cheaper than any Stock in the City.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

No. 87 Market Street.

jy8:a36

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Pointed Trimming Ribbons;

Plain Trimming Ribbons, all shades;

Jet and Crystal Gimps and Fringes;

Colored Ball Trimmings;

White Cotton and Ball Fringes;

A full line of Alexandre's Kid Gloves;

Lisle, Corded, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Finish Gloves;

Lisle and Cotton Lace Hose;

Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hosiery;

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols;

Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods &c.;

Duplex Reception Skirt;

Corsets, Belting and Buckles;

Palm Linen and Silk Fans;

Gauze Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children;

Bead Collars & Belts, something new;

And a large stock of NOTIONS, of all kinds, at low Prices. Call and examine.

77 and 79 Market Street,

my25 :a90

AUCTION SALES.

COUNTRY HOMES AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Robinson township, on THURSDAY, July 11th, 1867, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., a splendid variety of BUILDING LOT, desirable for country homes or for gardening purposes, the whole consisting of thirty acres, divided in to eighteen lots, varying from one to three acres each. These lots are situated on Chartiers creek, two and one-half miles from the city, in a fertile and salubrious valley, and but a short distance from the Steubenville and Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad, as well as by the Chartiers road, on Township Turnpike.

The position is one of the most beautiful and beautiful in the country, and being but a short ride from the city, opportunities are offered for out-lots as a country home or garden to many residents.

Any person wishing to see the property before the sale, can do so by calling on the subscriber, near the premises, or others of the family.

TERMS—One-third cash at time of sale; balance in one and two years, with interest from date of sale.

JAS. McGUNNEGLE.

MATTHEW HARRISON, Auctioneer.

je20:a28:TTS

AUCTION SALES.

110 Smithfield St., opposite Post Office.

Day and evening sales on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Straw Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Notions, &c. Private sales on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Special attention to Furniture sales. Real Estate held on margin and sold on commission.

J. W. BREEN & CO.,

ap11:r13:TTH:S Auctioneers.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE

TO THE

OLD COUNTRY.

Steerage Passage to LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN,

TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS, CURRENCY.

APPLY TO

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

Adams Express Co., 54 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

je24:a72

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW BUGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first class stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY.

Guns, Rifles Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK: Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and Stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

mh29:v21

OHIO AVENUE

DRUG STORE,

JUST OPENED, where may be found a select stock of

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

American and Foreign PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, and everything in the line of a first class Drug Store. Physicians' Prescriptions compounded at all hours, day or night, carefully, neatly, quickly

M. B. MERCER,

Corner Ohio Avenue and Lincoln Streets,

je15:s81 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

TIN GUTTER AND SPOUTING.

On hand and put up to order.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

Made to order, at

GRAFTON'S

House Furnishing Store,

No. 66 Federal Street,

Near Railroad Depot, Allegheny City. Sign of the "Union Coffee Pot."

ap18:w-TSW

GEO. O. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....D. F. RAY

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

CEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Stitched Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 409 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh. je18:s77

HEADQUARTERS

FOR THE FOURTH.

FIREWORKS

Of all descriptions, at

GEORGE SCHLEICH'S,

No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM B. ROSS,

Of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ap16:a42

DRIED PEACHES.—50 barrels quarters, mixed and halves PEACHES, on consignment, for sale low to the trade.

SCHOMAKER & LANG,

ap15 172 and 174 Wood street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE COURTS.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

[SIXTH WEEK.]

This Court met Wednesday at ten o'clock, Hon. Thomas Mellon on the Bench, Col. L. B. Duff, District Attorney.

VERDICTS RENDERED.

In the case of William Hanlon, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Owen Shannon, the jury found a verdict of guilty, recommending the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

In the case of Henry Wistner, Wm. Snare and Charles Reichold, indicted for cruelty to a livery horse, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, prosecutor, George Burnsides, to pay the costs.

WHISKEY CASE.

Ann McCormick, of Versailles township, plead guilty to an indictment (at March term) for selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs.

PLEAD GUILTY.

John Chalfant plead guilty of an assault and battery upon John Hemminger, saloon keeper in the Ninth ward, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs.

Patrick McGreevy, of Fort Perry, plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay the costs for selling liquor without license.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER.

Herman Handle, David McNight, Casper Richards and John Frey were tried on an indictment for forcible entry and detainer. W. C. Mackey, the prosecutor, testified that the defendants, on the 8th of April last, came to premises in his possession, on Sebastopol, Allegheny city, broke open the door and took forcible possession, carrying out all his furniture, bar fixtures, liquors, &c., placing the same on the street or pavement. In the investigation of the case it appeared that judgment was obtained before a magistrate against Mackey, for possession of the premises, in pursuance of which possession was taken. Under this state of facts the jury acquitted and required the prosecutor to pay the costs.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

J. B. Harshaw, C. E. Harshaw, and W. H. Bowman, father, son, and son-in-law, were placed on trial on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Henry Busher, seventy years of age. Defendants reside on Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth, and the prosecutor had a sleeping room in the vicinity. Prosecutor stated that on Sunday evening, the 26th of May last, between nine and ten o'clock, as he was going to his room, he heard a noise ahead, and stopped opposite the door of the house or hall from which he heard a noise, and stopped to see what it proceeded; the noise appeared to be caused by a woman screaming; he stopped; the noise increased, and presently he heard the voices of two persons, one of whom was talking to have fallen on the floor; he shouted "police," after which all became quiet; he listened for a while, and then started to go to his room; there was a sign at a door similar to the one at the entrance to the building where he roomed, and as he was about to enter, a door alongside of the hall whence the noise proceeded was opened, and there was a light there; he was asked what he was after, and said he was hunting his room; the reply was that he had no room there; he was then assaulted by the defendants, struck on the head and knocked down; one thumb was knocked out of joint, and he received other injuries. On cross-examination witness stated that he supposed, but had not actual cognizance by the noise, that the door alongside the one which opened led to his room, although his room was a square away. He denied that the trouble was caused by his insisting that his room was to defendants' house, and by his catching hold of a young lady there.

L. W. Henry, who was passing about the time, saw two young men (young Harshaw and Bowman) beating the prosecutor, who was shouting "murder!" and for all the help he could get; the last blow knocked him down, after which he was kicked; a crowd collected about Harshaw's door, and the elder Harshaw came out with a candle in his hand. Young Harshaw, (pointed out in Court as the young man with the short hair,") witness thought was the one who did the striking.

The defense offered consisted in a complete contradiction of the statement of the prosecutor. Mrs. Bowman, wife of one of the defendants, was called to prove that the prosecutor caught hold of her and caused the noise spoken of. She was objected to as a witness, and the Court said the rule that a wife could not testify for or against her husband must be applied. A witness, Mr. Black, who was in Harshaw's house, looking out the second story window, heard a noise, saw prosecutor trying to open the door. He ran down to the hall, and there met Bowman with a child in his arms. While looking out of the window; before going down stairs, he saw young Harshaw slap the prosecutor in the face, and had previously heard Mrs. Bowman screaming in the hall. The witness believed, although he observed nothing to justify him in swearing to the fact, that the prosecutor had assailed Mrs. Bowman in the hall.

The testimony of the prosecution did not implicate the elder Harshaw, further than that he was present and thus aided and abetted in the assault, it not appearing that he made any effort to prevent it. The defense utterly denied the statement of the pro-ecutor, and contended that he brought about the difficulty, in assaulting Mrs. Bowman, and that the violence used upon him was justifiable.

The jury were out at adjournment.

STATE OF KANSAS.

Excursion Over the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1867.

THE TOWNS I HAVE VISITED IN KANSAS.

I do not know that I can embrace within the compass of one letter all that I may wish to say under this head. I have already spoken incidentally of some of the smaller towns I have seen, especially Junction City and Salina, and the last, the newest and the most western—Ellsworth. *Rome*, on Big Creek, sixty miles beyond Fort Harker, is not a town yet, but in less than a year more it may be a wonderful place. *Rome!* How I hate this putting of new wine into old bottles! Had they called the new city *Big Creek* it would have been less ridiculous, whatever might have been said of its euphony or appropriateness.

LEAVENWORTH.

This thriving, beautiful, opulent and commercial city, in which they claim to have a population of 27,000, is situated on what may be called a valley prairie, but well lifted up above the floods of the Missouri, and environed on the north and west—but not closely—by gracefully swelling heights, from the summits of which there are extensive and grand prospects in all directions. Twice, now, have I been driven along these heights, and never shall I forget the charming panoramas that were spread out before me.

Old Fort Leavenworth, established long before the days of border ruffians, white Indians, and Kansas, and Nebraska were still part of the great Northwest Territory, is situated on the bank of the river, and on the top of a high and abrupt bluff, the base of which is washed by the Missouri, and west of which the undulating foliage and prairies spread out in amplitude and grandeur, is a charming spot. Nature and art have combined to render it one of the most delightful retreats, whether for the citizen or the weary soldier, that I ever saw. Not a feature or a trace of grim-visaged war meets the eye of the stranger. Even its long-continued use as a great distributing post for the numerous forts and stations scattered over the far-reaching "plains" is about ceasing, and ere long it will probably be sold, including the rich and magnificent reservation attached to it. It is very valuable property, and Congress should be well advised of that value before it passes into private hands. Visions of a large fortune are probably floating through the minds of some sharp operators even now in connection with Fort Leavenworth.

Some of the business streets of Leavenworth have much of the aspect of our old and substantial commercial cities. Statistics of its business would be both interesting and surprising; but it was not my object to collect such things. I was through almost every part of the city, and nothing impressed me strongly—the almost total absence of apparent poverty and squalidity. Most of the buildings are brick, and have a neat, fresh and comfortable aspect. Outside there are many elegant suburban residences which would do credit to any city. And there is nothing can surpass them for thrift and beauty.

But Leavenworth is somewhat in jeopardy commercially; for unless they bring a branch road from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Cameron to the east bank of the Missouri, opposite this city, and throw a bridge across the river, so as to connect their branch of the Union Pacific road, which runs to Lawrence, with the great systems of railroads east of the Mississippi, Kansas City—which has a bridge and a branch road to Cameron already made sure—will bear away the palm. Both have bridges, and both have branch roads to Cameron, and I see no reason why Leavenworth may not maintain the ascendency. To bridge the Missouri at Leavenworth, however, will be a much more difficult work than at Kansas City, but the policy of the former place may *it* can be done, and *that they will do it.* In my opinion they must do it or be content to be thrown off the line.

LAWRENCE.

On my return from Fort Harker I stopped a little more than two days in this historic, almost classic little city, around whose annals, although brief in duration as the life of childhood, cluster so many memories of stern devotion to principle, of heroic daring, of patient endurance, of carnage and devastation, of horrid cruelties and fiendish murders, at the calm recital of which, even yet, while standing on the spot, the ears tingle and the heart grows sick. Twice given to the flames by ruthless enemies, and its streets drenched in the blood of its citizens, it has risen in superior beauty, and now stands before the eyes of the admiring stranger, the bright centre of enchanting surroundings, the very synonyme and embodiment of security, peace and prosperity.

The main part of the city is on the south side of the Kansas, or Kaw, as it is more frequently called. The ground rises with a gentle ascent from the river. The streets running in one direction are named after the several States; those in the other are numbered. The population is variously given at from seven to eight thousand, and is rapidly increasing. Lawrence is a place of considerable commerce, especially with the fine district lying south of it, which is getting up with great rapidity, and through which they are building a railroad. (Of all these I shall speak more particularly in another letter.) Manufacturing of various kinds is prosecuted largely, especially of household furniture, agricultural implements, and woolen goods. I visited the woolen factory in company with Major Smith, son of the Hon. George W. Smith, formerly of Butler, Pa., and was astonished at the excellent variety of goods I saw. I shall show you, when I return, a few small samples which I know you will pronounce equal to anything of the kind made in the United States.

But it is impossible to convey to the mind of one who has never been west of the Missouri an idea of the marvellous beauty of a city set in such natural surroundings. From College Hill you take in a range of miles in extent of which the eye could never weary—such a singular blending of variety without blemish, of intense life, and yet of profound repose.

The history of Lawrence is written and will never be forgotten. But I cannot forbear to touch upon two or three incidents connected with the Quantrell raid, which affected me deeply. John Speer, Esq., editor of the Lawrence *Daily Tribune*, whose father was my neighbor in Armstrong county, and whom I knew well in his boyhood, lost two sons—lads of sixteen and eighteen. One perished in the flames of a store in which he slept; the other escaped from his father's office, and was shot through the body in the street. He fell near a small frame building. An officer ordered the building to be fired. Young Speer begged one of the raiders to draw him away from the building, so that he should not be roasted. He promised to do so, and crossed the street to get a comrade to help him. Two came. One of them, after looking at him attentively for a moment, drew his revolver and shot him through the head. A third son, aged fourteen, saved his life by giving a feigned name. The active part the father had taken in the cause of freedom during the border troubles rendered him and all who bore his name objects of special vengeance. Mr. Speer's residence being out of town, he himself escaped.

A gentleman whose name was on the list of the doomed, a bookseller, was called to the door, shot dead, and fell inside of the door. His wife, a young lady, was called out, and the house fired. She begged hard to be permitted to remove the body of her husband from the burning building, but this was rudely denied. One of the miscreants observed that she had something in her hand. It was her husband's authority to whom she had snatched up as she came out. He took it from her, looked at it, and then threw it into the flames.

Nearly two hundred dead bodies strewed the streets, and an almost universal conflagration had laid the town in ruins. No resistance was or could be made. A small military force had been there a few days before, but their commander, in spite of the remonstrances and entreaties of the citizens, sent them away assuring them that there was no danger. Poor man! he remained, himself, but his house was surrounded, and in vain attempt to save himself, climbed down into his own well, which was under his roof. His house was fired and he was smothered.

I now come to one item

to be unwritten history. I have it from a gentleman of this city of great intelligence and probity. Having kept the work of the raiders, who were mounted men, a splendid retreated towards the Missouri border. It appears that they divided into two or three parties on squads. A swift messenger bore the tidings of what they done at Lawrence to the brave and determined leader of a company or band of Kansas militia, believing that one of these squads must necessarily cross the Osage river at a certain point. Here this men-stood awaiting in the shadow of the opposite bank, and some in a corn-field on the road close by—and awaited their approach. About one o'clock in the morning they heard them coming. The men under the bank lay still until they were nearly across the river; then one simultaneous volley emptied twenty saddles. Dead and wounded were alike swept down the strong current of the river. Twelve only plunged into the stream, and these similar fate awaited them on the corn-field.

What was done with the wounded among the twelve? I asked my informant of the Captain of this band, after he had related the incident.

"Oh, well, I don't know; *they all got into the river somehow.*"

"Oh! if that river could speak, what tales it could tell!" was the unbidden exclamation of that truly loyal but terrible man before he narrated that affair. Such men were made terrible by the terrible scenes in which they lived and moved—scenes began by border ruffians battling for slavery, and continued by rebels.

I cannot close this notice of Lawrence without some mention of a well-remembered friend of my early life, Judge Smith, formerly of Butler, Pa., and who is well known to many of the readers of the GAZETTE. He was in Kansas during all the border troubles, in which he bore an active and conspicuous part, but rather as a counsellor and guiding mind than as a warrior. Few men labored harder, suffered more, or did more to bring that memorable struggle to a successful and triumphant termination than he. I was glad to meet him and his excellent wife—a Kittanning lady—and highly enjoyed the hospitality of their beautiful home, where in quietude and peace, and love and honored by all by whom they are surrounded, they can rehearse to their stranger friends the struggles, the battles, and the triumphs of bygone days.

J. C.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant TAILOR, and dealer in

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

142 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three door below Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All the latest Spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable styles, at the lowest prices. my10:z126

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Metropolitan, Garibaldi, Grant,

HARNEY AND CUTAWAY

SUITS,

ALL SIZES AND OF THE NEWEST FABRICS,

A large and complete assortment now on hand.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

mh5:su87

Great Reduction in Prices.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

Spring Goods,

Fresh from the Importers,

Which will be made up with care and dispatch, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OWEN BYRNE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 14 WYLIE ST.,

UNDER ASHLAND HALL.

ap10:z128TTS

TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The largest assortment of

GRATES, all Sizes;

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

Of the VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES, BY

BISSELL & CO.,

je27:z89 No. 435 LIBERTY ST.

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

L. D. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2ND FLOOR,

P. O. BOX, 541. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

je7:a5

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choices of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!—At

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

No. 15 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH,

You can buy the finest quality of TEAS, at the price of any sold in the city. Also,

Sugars, Coffees and Groceries,

Of all kinds, of equally fine quality for the prices. TERMS CASH. Goods delivered free.

WM. FRANCE & SON,

je7:x21 15 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh.

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Picks and Pitchers, Refrigerators, Beer Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, meat safes, Water Coolers, Step Ladders, and a full line of House-furnishing Goods. Also, manufacturers of GILMERMAN'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, &c. je-Sm

DR. J. A. HERRON

HAS REMOVED

His Office and Residence to

No. 14 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Nearly opposite the Monongahela House.

my10:z15

J. S. MORRISON.....D. M. BARR.....ISAAC ROWERS.

F. CAUFMAN.....JACOB EBY.

MORRISON, BARR & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BOOK AND PRINT PAPER.

Orders promptly filled.

Address, SPANG'S MILLS,

Blair County, Penna.

Highest cash prices paid for rags.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A large DOUBLE DOOR SAFE, Burke & Baraes' manufacture. Enquire at 147 WOOD STREET.

my21:b66

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SECOND BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT will most positively take place at DONNELLY'S OPERA HALL, on the evening of the 17th inst. The Ball Room will be elegantly decorated, and the entire floor newly laid. The Committee have spared no pains to render the occasion one of unusual interest. The music will be furnished by the celebrated Germania Band, and the following Committee of Arrangements have charge of the affair:

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. Wm. Phillips, John Atlee, John E. Parke, Capt. Jas. Miller, Wm. Wade, James D. Verner, Capt. Wm. Dean, Jno. H. Ralston, Jno. D. McGrew, Harvey Childs, W. J. Hawkins, Charles Hays.

Floor Managers—Messrs. Wm. Phillips, John Atlee, John E. Parke, Capt. Jas. Miller, Wm. Wade, James D. Verner.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $5. Extra ladies' tickets, $2 50. Tickets can be had at the office of the Gazette, at the leading Bankers and Merchants, to examine the correspondence relative to the invitations, and at the door. Bankers and Merchants, to whom the Register has been sent, will please call at the office of the Gazette and receive their distribution of tickets at the rate of 24 to the dozen.

A splendid Supper will be served by the celebrated caterer, Mr. Charles Lark, of Wheeling, and Mr. Lark, of Wheeling and Mr. Lark, of New York, who will have charge of the refreshments. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock, and will be kept up until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, which will be a Banker's Ball, to be given by the Second Banking House of CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., No. 56 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Tickets can be had at the office of Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 56 Broadway, New York. We will not receive orders but strictly adhere to the rule of paying for the same, and will answer the following commission. We will send 1 ticket for $5 00; 10 tickets to one address for $45 00; 20 tickets to one address for $85 00; 30 tickets to one address for $120 00; 40 tickets to one address for $156 00; 50 tickets to one address for $185 00; 60 tickets to one address for $216 00; 70 tickets to one address for $245 00; 80 tickets to one address for $272 00; 90 tickets to one address for $297 00; 100 tickets to one address for $320 00. Orders must be registered, and the Post Office address, with town, county and state in full. Money by draft, Post Office order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk. All communications must be addressed to CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., No. 56 Broadway, New York. my2:z86

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Roofing, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. Iefc:sl

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MIHIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 84 Water First and Smithfield sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:z82

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Heads, Composition Bolts. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, 140 FIFTH STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:z84 d-wT

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL and examine the new

SILVER-TIPPED SHOES.

They will wear twice as long as those without tips. Kept only by

WM. E. SCHMERTZ,

my13:z78 No. 24 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 258 PENN STREET,

mh30:v92 PITTSBURGH.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.—A Lecture by Dr. Sections for Young Men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, resulting from Ignorance of Nature's Laws, to the first age of man. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my1:z86 eF

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Orphans' Court in and for Allegheny county. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of ZEBULON HAYDEN, late of Wilkinsburgh township, dec'd. No. 2, March Term, 1867.

To Cornelia Hayden, widow, George Hayden, Nathaniel Hayden, Amanda, wife of Jas. for his committee Nathan McGraw, Zerah Hayden, Jr., Jane Cunningham and Martha, his wife, Thomas Hayden, Mary Thomas, his wife, David Hayden, Wm. Yankirs and Cornelia Maria, his wife, George Hayden and Alby Ann his wife, and Elijah Hayden, children of Zerah Hayden, dec'd, and Peter Hayden and Amelia his wife, Mary Hayden, Adaline Hayden, Anne Hayden and Reuben Hayden, Jr., grandchildren of Zerah Hayden, dec'd, in fee and all other persons interested, take notice that an inquest will be held on the premises described in the writ of partition aforesaid, on Monday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, July 1, 1867. jy2:td

IMPROVED PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

5 Houses in Lawrenceville, and Springfield, adjoining, ranging in prices from $1,600 to $4,000. Will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon. Embrace this opportunity.

For further information, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of O. S. BATES,

jy5 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

The house and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Bidwell street, on the corner Passenger railway, 60 feet 8½ inches front and running back 120 feet, on same width, 16 feet 10 inches to Allegheny avenue. Terms easy. Inquire of ISAAC CRAIG,

jel1:z83 Bidwell street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

ONE NEW TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE.

Located within a few yards of Sewickley Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, containing four rooms, cellar underneath. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

L. JOLLY, Auctioneer,

my29 No. 5 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the General Railroad, containing 125 acres; improvements, two houses and barns, about 40 acres in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other farms, in good condition and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

ap2:z87 Real estate agent, 62 Fourth street, opposite the Cathedral.

FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Building Site,

Only 2½ miles from the city, containing 3½ ACRES, well watered by two fine springs. Full view of the river. Apply on the premises, or to

JOHN D. SCULLY,

je14:z79 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—A convenient, WELL-FINISHED HOUSE,

Of eight rooms; not filled with many varieties of late and most fashionable conveniences, but in the unfailing comfort of New Brighton, within one mile and a half of the City. Apply on the premises to

J. D. GLENN,

je27:z88:TTS New Brighton, Pa.

FOR SALE—That DESIRABLE

House and Lot at 62 Sixth St.,

Between Smithfield and Grant street, containing thirteen rooms, with all the modern conveniences, with houses, roomy yard, and two-story house in the rear, &c.

For particulars inquire at

THE PREMISES.

je28:z91

FOR SALE—A nine years' lease on a Lot situate on Butler street, Ninth ward, 68 by 120 feet, on which is erected a frame dwelling house, containing 6 rooms, and a brick of 3 rooms, which will rent for $25, making $31 per month. Will be sold on liberal terms, if applied to soon. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

Butler Street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE, situated in Union township, on the Ohio river, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, from ferry, adjoining property of Robert Garrett, Wm. Phillips and others. 40 acres of choice quality, ex y of access. Possession at once, is offered cheap. Apply to

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business, FRANKLIN BAILEY, Esq., late of the firm of SOUTH DAY AND JULY 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Merchandise, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or the usual Auction Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Furniture at dwellings attended. Office, 116 FOURTH STREET. jy4

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Atlee,	Capt. Jas. Miller,
John E. Parke,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. Jas. Miller,	John F. Kirkpatrick,
Wm. Wade,	Wm. S. Rhoads,
James D. Verner,	C. Hanson Love,
	Wm. H. Denny,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.

JOHN WATT, Vice President.

W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

Office, 116 FOURTH STREET.

ALLEGHENY IN

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SERIES 7 3-10 BONDS

Converted into 5-20's, 1865,

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS. jm14t 38

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS.,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 137¾; Eighty-one bonds, 110¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; Five Twenties, 1864, 109¾; Five Twenties, 1865, 109¾; Consols new, 1865, 5's ven Thirties, 106¾@106¾; Ten Forties, 103¾. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 69¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94; Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred 67¾; Fort Wayne Railroad, 104; Michigan South rn Railroad, 85¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 135¾; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾. Mining Stocks—Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 27¾. Mining Stocks—Consolidated Coal, 6 75; Cleveland, 2,01; Quartz Hill, 1,90; Smith & Parmelee, 4 60.

The shipments of gold to-day, amounting to more than one million dollars, kept the market steady at 137¾@138¾. Cash gold is very abundant but these continued shipments to cover past due or protested drafts, will soon deplete the market and make gold scarce before the September payments. The arguments used by the Bulls is the fear that Congress will interfere in the Treasury arrangements, and the much talked of troubles with Mexico will tend to keep the market stiff until we have something of export that is in demand in Europe. Among the exports of specie the amounts of silver are remarkably small, and yet there seems to be little of it in the country. Why becomes of it, is the ever recurring question. We can only account for it by the trend of imports of products from China and Japan, for which silver has to be paid until American manufactures can compete with Europe.

Government securities have further advanced, and are still in demand. Railroad shares are higher and cliques are formed to work off the fancy shares on the unsuspecting public, who will get all the worthless trash that has nearly crushed Wall street for the last six months. Mining shares are lower. Tight money market works well for us, and our prediction that stock and other stocks would find but few purchasers at present prices.

Closing quotations received by **James T Brady:**

U. S. Sixes, 1881	110¾
" 5-20s, 1862	111¾
" " 1864	109
" " 1865	109
" " 1867	108¾
" 10-40s	102¾
" Consols	108
August 7-30s	105
June 7-30s	105¾
July 7-30s	105¾
Dec. Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	137¾
Silver	132½

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says:

Business in mercantile circles begins to show signs of recuperation, and there is more activity in monetary affairs. The demand for discounts was quite active to-day, and in some quarters the market was reported to be working closer. Paper is closely scrutinized, and there is considerable injured. Good names backed with unexceptionable collaterals find no difficulty in obtaining all the accommodation which such are entitled. In the open market money is unusually high, 24 per cent. per month. Call loans on Government securities are made at 8 per cent.

—It is rather gratifying than otherwise to know that there is a plethora of money in London, and it is the chief financial centres of continental Europe. In London the rate of interest is now about seven per cent. per annum lower than it was in July of last year. Owing, as we always do, a vast sum to foreign countries, we are interested by long and various documentary evidences of debt, a panic in England would immediately reproduce a repetition of movements here. Our foreign creditors would call home some of those funds which, in brighter days, they had lent us. These circumstances would cause an export of gold that would be somewhat embarrassing. The present export is not particularly startling, in view of our immense gold reserve, and continues in active operation.—*Boston Post.*

—The following article on the "influx of bullion and the coming harvest" is from the city article of the London *Times*, of June 24th:

"Neither the favorable harvest weather nor the arrival of a further quarter of a million of gold from America have lifted the slightest influence from the public who purchased largely a month ago, and are unable to resist the temptation to realize the five per cent profit that has accrued on the sale and left for the present to let the proceeds lie idle at their bankers, who, in their turn, find it difficult to obtain employment for the money. Looking for it to the end of the year